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No. 49] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1973 (AGRAHAYANA 17, 1895)

इस भाग में मिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अस्त्र संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पंद्रेट कार्पोरेशन द्वारा दर्ता की गई पंद्रेटी और रिकार्डों से साक्षात् अधिसूचना भी घोषित

Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE
PATENTS AND DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 8th December 1973

Application for Patents filed at the Patent office,
Calcutta.

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

19th November, 1973

2533/Cal/73. Hira Lal Chatterjee. Tube-well filter.

2534/Cal/73. Shell Internationale Maatschappij B. V. A process for the preparation of ethylene oxide.

2535/Cal/73. Texas Instruments Incorporated. Automatic switching voltage adapter for calculating system.

2536/Cal/73. The General Electric Company Limited. Improvements in or relating to electrical circuits. (20th November 1972).

2537/Cal/73. V. S. Satyanarayana. Piston rings.

2538/Cal/73. Bunker Ramo Corporation. Insulation-piercing contact member and electrical connector.

2539/Cal/73. Caterpillar Tractor Co., Flat track shoe with tapered endribs.

20th November 1973

2540/Cal/73. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A device for defining the width of an X-Ray beam.

2541/Cal/73. Sourindra Narayan Roy, Prithish K. Nandi and Sukumar Chakravarty. Process of therapeutic composition for external application.

2542/Cal/73. Vinod Kumar. Improvements in or relating to door closer.

2543/Cal/73. The Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (Nangal Unit). Improvement in or relating to filling-cum-weighing machine.

2544/Cal/73. Agfa-Gevaert naamloze vennootschap. Dispersing polymeric particles in aqueous medium. (2nd November 1972).

2545/Cal/73. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. Electric motor. (23rd November 1972).

2546/Cal/73. Laboratoire Roger Bellon. 8-alkyl-5-oxo-5, 8-dihydro-pyrido (2, 3-d) pyrimidine-6-carboxylic acids and their preparation.

- 2547/Cal/73. Stamicarbon B. V. Process for the preparation of cycloalkanols and/or cycloalkanols.
- 2548/Cal/73. Snam Progetti S. p. A. Process for polymerizing unsaturated compounds.
- 2549/Cal/73. E. Gy. T. Gyogyszervegyeszeti Gyár (formerly known as Egyesült Gyogyszer és Tapszergyár). Process for the preparation of basic cycloalkyl ethers. (Divisional date 2nd August 1966).
- 2550/Cal/73. Eli Lilly and Company. Cephalosporin ethers.
- 2551/Cal/73. Eli Lilly and Company. Cephalosporin ethers.
- 2552/Cal/73. Eli Lilly and Company. Alpha-aminoacyl cephalosporin ethers.
- 2553/Cal/73. G. Mehnert. Mould unit for a moulding machine.
- 21st November 1973
- 2554/Cal/73. Itoh Iron & Steel Works Co, Ltd. Continuous ingot casting system for the ingot mill.
- 2555/Cal/73. Polysar Limited Halogenated butyl rubber of improved scorch characteristics. (24th November 1972).
- 2556/Cal/73. The Lucas Electrical Company Limited. A method of manufacturing a rotor assembly for a dynamo electric machine. (23rd November 1972).
- 2557/Cal/73. Vandervell Products Limited. Improvements in or relating to bearing assemblies.
- 2558/Cal/73. Allmanna Svenska Elektriska Aktiebolaget. Means for increasing the stability in high voltage power supply networks.
- 2559/Cal/73. Hitachi, Ltd. Rotary Transverse Shaft electric machine of the liquid cooled type.
- 2560/Cal/73. The Air Preheater Company, Inc. Multiple chamber incinerator.
- 2561/Cal/73. Gosudarstvenny Vsesojuzny Institut Po Proektirovaniyu Predpriyaty Koxokhimicheskoi Promyshlennostigiprokox. Method of making plastic coal bricks.
- 2562/Cal/73. Natveral Purshottamdas Kinariwala. Engine.
- 2563/Cal/73. N. P. Kinariwala. Laminates.
- 2564/Cal/73. G. V. Hilmatsinghani, G. V. R. Rao and M. K. Malik. Braking device.
- 2565/Cal/73. Snam progetti S. p. A. Process for removing vinyl aromatic hydrocarbons.
- 2566/Cal/73. Snam Progetti S. p. A. Process for recovering aromatic hydrocarbons.
- 2567/Cal/73. International Standard Electric Corporation. Decoupling device.
- 2568/Cal/73. International Standard Electric Corporation. Method of manufacturing sealed contact.
- 2569/Cal/73. International Standard Electric Corporation. Dial unit of thermoplastics material for telephone sets.

22nd November 1973.

- 2570/Cal/73. Creusot-Loire. A method and apparatus for manufacturing large forged collars by press-working on a mèhdrel, starting from a pierced blank.
- 2571/Cal/73. Texas Instruments Incorporated. Expandable function electronic calculator.
- 2572/Cal/73. Industrialised Building Systems Limited. Improvements in or relating to buildings. (22nd November 1972).
- 2573/Cal/73. R. W. Way and J. H. Royals. Improved arrangement to achieve expansion and compression. (23rd November 1972).
- 2574/Cal/73. Anheuser - Busch, Incorporated. Yeast protein isolate, yeast glycan and yeast extract.
- 23rd November 1973
- 2575/Cal/73. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Dezincing of steel scrap in inhibitor impregnated acid medium.
- 2576/Cal/73. Dimensional Plastglas Industries. Manufacture of synthetic resin mouldings from liquid synthetic resins.
- 2577/Cal/73. J. M. Avery. The metallothermic production of magnesium induced by a stream of inert gas.
- 2578/Cal/73. J. M. Avery. Metallothermic production of magnesium and an oxide slag containing recoverable alumina.
- 2579/Cal/73. J. M. Avery. Magnesium production from a molten oxide slag in the presence of inert gas.
- 2580/Cal/73. J. M. Avery. Magnesium production from a molten oxide slag in the presence of hydrogen.
- 2581/Cal/73. Ici Australia Limited. Processes and products. (30th November 1972).
- 2582/Cal/73. The General electric Company Limited. Improvements in or relating to protective devices for electric power transmission systems. (28th November, 1972).
- 2583/Cal/73. Pfizer Inc., Preparation of ω -pentanor-prostaglandins.
- 2584/Cal/73. British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of insulated electric cable. (24th November 1972). [Addition to No. 121704.]
- 2585/Cal/73. V. D. Roosa. Fuel injector and method for making same.
- 2586/Cal/73. Stanadyne Inc. and V. D. Roosa. Fuel injector having self-cleaning filter.
- 2587/Cal/73. The Lubrizol Corporation. Basic alkali sulfonate dispersions and processes.
- 2588/Cal/73. V. K. Jain, A. K. Jain and A. K. Jain. Exhaust booster.

Application for Patents Filed at the Patent Office

(Bombay Branch)

6th November 1973

352/Bom/73. S. K. Gangadhar. Shinde type permanent rat-proof steps to godowns.
7th November, 1973

353/Bom/73. V. P. Kulkarni. Improvements in or relating to non-return valve for control of water hammer in pipe lines carrying liquids.

354/Bom/73. A. B. Ranade. Improvements in or relating to paint applicator and the like.

355/Bom/73. N. S. Haldipur. Improvements in or relating to glass melting furnace and the like.

356/Bom/73. R. S. Shanbhag. Improvements in or relating to filter assemblies and method of manufacturing same.

357/Bom/73. R. S. Shanbhag. and L. D. Char. Improvements in or relating to intercell connectors and method of fitting such connectors to lead acid storage batteries.

358/Bom/73. R. S. Shanbhag. and L. D. Char. Improvements in or relating to intercell connectors and method of fitting such connectors to lead acid storage batteries.

359/Bom/73. R. S. Shanbhag and L. D. Char. Improvements in or relating to cell assembly terminals/groups and method of manufacturing such cell assemblies.

8th November 1973

360/Bom/73. Danfoss A/S Method for triggering a controlled rectifier and for keeping its conductive and a generator for that purpose.

361/Bom/73. Danfoss A/S. oil-cooled electrical apparatus.

362/Bom/73. Danfoss A/S. Device for holding and contacting thermally loaded ceramic resistors in a case.

363/Bom/73. Danfoss A/S. Casing for an oil-cooled electrical apparatus and method of producing it.

364/Bom/73. Danfoss A/S. Electrical apparatus.

365/Bom/73. Danfoss A/S. Blocking Oscillator with energy recovery.

366/Bom/73. Ralston Purina Company. Method of cooling and collecting protein fibers.

9th November 1973

367/Bom/73. Dr. Rajiv Kumar Misra. Std. prevention device for telephones.

12th November 1973

368/Bom/73. Greaves Foseco Limited. Process for preparing vernicular graphite.

369/Bom/73. Greaves Foseco Limited. Dephosphorising agent.

370/Bom/73. Refrigeration & Appliances Company Private Limited. An Electrical bread toaster.

14th November, 1973

371/Bom/73. K.E. Lalkaka and Z. Noshirwanji A. Improved crank and tappet wheel.

Application for Patents Filed at the Patent Office
(Madras Branch)

16th November 1973

167/Mas/73. A.J.C. Hegde. Tungsten filament general service lamp with three filaments.

17th November 1973

168/Mas/73. Indian Institute of Science. New process for the preparation of hydrazine hydrate and its salts.

19th November 1973

169/Mas/73. V. Seshamani. A product.

170/Mas/73. V. Seshamani. A product.

171/Mas/73. V. Seshamani. A product.

172/Mas/73. V. Seshamani. A product.

20th November 1973

173/Mas/73. G. Srirangachary. and C. S. Ramaratnam. Device for two-way-interlocking of electrical apparatus.

Alteration of Date

106110. The claim to convention date 19th July 1965 has been abandoned and the application dated as of 11th July 1968, the date of filing in India.

113399. Ante-dated to 1st July 1966.

127850. Ante-dated to 26th February 1969.

135527 (1572/Cal/1973). Ante-dated to 4th October 1971.

135528 (2383/Cal/1973). Ante-dated to 4th October 1973.

Complete Specification Accepted

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 32F₁ and F₂ 84181

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF BIGUANIDE COPPER COMPLEXES AND BIGUANIDE ACID ADDITION SALTS.

M/S. KARAMCHAND PREMCHAND PRIVATE LIMITED, OF POST BOX 28, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 84181 filed September 18, 1962.

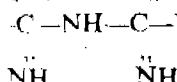
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

4 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the preparation of copper complexes of tetrahydro 1, 4-oxazino biguanide belonging to the general formula ($C_4H_4ON-C-NH-C-NH_2)_2 CuX$



in which X is chloride or sulphate or nitrate comprises reacting dicyandiamide with a tetrahydro 1, 4-oxazine in presence of ammoniacal copper solution, and subsequently these copper complexes are converted to acid addition salts of tetrahydro 1, 4-oxazino biguanide belonging to the general formula



where X having the meaning above, by reacting hydrogen sulphide with isolated copper complexes or directly with the reaction mixture without the isolation of copper complexes.

CLASS 32F₁+F_{2a}+F_{3a} and F_{3b} 93569

PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF 4 AND 5-ARYL-1-NAPHTHALENE COMPOUNDS.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, AT JOSEPH CAMPBELL AVENUE AT THE RIVER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 93569 filed May 1, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

Process for the production of compounds of the formula I of the accompanying drawing characterized in that a compound of the formula III of the drawing is hydrolyzed by methods known *per se*; where M is hydrogen or a salt-forming cation; Y is a group hydrolyzable to a carboxyl group; R² is hydrogen or methyl; one of R³ and R⁴ is hydrogen; and the other of R³ and R⁴ represents a group of formula II of the drawing where Z is Hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, *o*-methyl, *m*-methyl, *o*-methoxy, or *m*-methoxy.

CLASS 55E₁ 94209

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A VACCINE AGAINST FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

BEHRINGWERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF MARBURG/LAHN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Application No. 94209 filed June 11, 1964.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim—No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of a vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease, ensuring also an immunization of pigs, where its saponin in a concentration of 0.1 to 3.5% preferably of 0.75% is added to a suspension of FMD-viruses obtained from tissue cultures of claw-foot animals, especially of calf's kidneys, the FMD-viruses are adsorbed to an adsorbing agent preferably buffered aluminium hydroxide, and inactivated in known manner by means of formaldehyde,

CLASS 32F₁+F_{2b} and F_{2c} 106110,

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AZRI DINES.

ICI AUSTRALIA LIMITED FORMERLY KNOWN AS IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LIMITED, OF 1, NICHOLSON STREET MELBOURNE C. 2., VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 106110 filed July 11, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of aziridines of the formula shown in Fig.1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R stands for a phenyl, halophenyl, nitrophenyl, trifluoromethyl phenyl, alkylphenyl, naphthyl, hydroxymethyl, benzyl, phenoxy methyl or phenylthiomethyl radical or for a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic radical containing one or two heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen, and R' and R'', which may be the same or different stand for hydrogen or an alkyl radical, which comprises reacting a compound of the formula shown in Fig.3 of the drawings wherein R' and R'' have the meanings stated above, with a compound of the formula shown in Fig.4 of the drawings, wherein R has the meaning stated above, characterised in that the reaction is carried out in the presence of a polar organic solvent at a temperature between 50°C. and 150°C.

CLASS 32F₂ b 110506

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NEW 5-NITROIMIDAZOLE ETHERS.

KRKA TOVARNA ZDRAVIL, OF CESTA KOMANDANTA STANETA ST. 19, NOVO MESTO, YUGOSLAVIA,

Application No. 110506 filed May 3, 1967.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

Process for producing new 5-nitroimidazole ethers of the general formula (I) shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein R is hydrogen atom, alkyl or aryl radical, A is bivalent aliphatic hydrocarbon radical, B is bivalent aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical, and X is hydrogen atom, halogen atom, nitro group, sulphuric acid group, sulphonate acid group or hydroxyl group, characterized in that the compounds of the general formula (II) shown in the drawings, wherein

A, B and X have the meanings as above, and Z is a reactive ester radical, are condensed under waterfree conditions with 4(5)-nitroimidazole in the presence of acid catalyst.

CLASS 32F₁ + F_{2b} 113399

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF THIAZOLIDINES.

ICI AUSTRALIA LIMITED, FORMERLY KNOWN AS IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LIMITED, OF 1, NICHOLSON STREET, MELBOURNE C. 2., VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 113399 filed December 1, 1967.

Division of application No. 106110 filed July 11, 1966.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of thiazolidines of the formula shown in Fig 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R stands for a phenyl, halo-phenyl, nitro-phenyl, trifluoromethyl-phenyl, alkyl-phenyl, naphthyl, hydroxy-methyl, benzyl, phenoxy-methyl or phenylthiomethyl radical or for a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic radical containing one or two hetero-atoms selected from nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen, and R' and R'', which may be the same or different, stand for hydrogen or any alkyl radical, characterised by reacting an aziridine of the formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, wherein R', R'' and R''' have the meanings stated above, with a compound of the formula :— A



wherein either A stands for the amino radical and D stands for hydrogen, or both A and D are absent.

CLASS 32F₁. 116397.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 4-(N-METHYLDICHLOROACETAMIDO) - PHENYL CARBAMATE ESTERS.

M/S. KARAMCHAND PREMCHAND PRIVATE LIMITED, OF POST BOX 28, AHMEDABAD GUJARAT STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 116397 filed June 18, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of 4-(N-methyl-dichloroacetamido)- phenyl carbamate esters with a substituent like alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, an aryl group having a substituent like chloro, nitro, alkyl or alkoxy, arylalkyl, heteroaryl or naphthyl, on the nitrogen of the carbamate ester, which comprise heating at 60-120° C 4-(N-methyldichloroacetamido)-phenol with the corresponding isocyanate in a dry hydrocarbon or oxygenated hydrocarbon solvent with or without a base catalyst.

CLASS 32F₁ and F_{2b}. 11639 8

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 8-QUINOLYL CARBAMATE ESTERS.

M/S. KARAMCHAND PREMCHAND PRIVATE LIMITED, OF POST BOX 28, AHMEDABAD GUJARAT STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 116398 filed June 18, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of 8-quinolylcarbamate esters with a substituent like H or alkyl in position 2 of the quinoline ring, with H or halogen in positions 5 and/or 7 of the quinoline ring and with a substituent like alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, an aryl group having a substituent like chloro, nitro, alkyl or alkoxy or naphthyl on the nitrogen of the carbamate ester which comprises heating 8-hydroxyquinoline or its derivative having H or alkyl in position 2, and/or halogen in positions 5 and/or 7 with an alkylisocyanate, a cycloalkylisocyanate, an arylisocyanate, arylisocyanate having a substituent like chloro, nitro, alkyl or alkoxy or a naphthylisocyanate in dry organic solvent like benzene or alkylbenzene, preferably toluene or xylene, with or without base catalyst at a temperature between 70 and 140° C.

CLASS 32F₁. 117261.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE ETHYL ESTER OF A DERIVATIVE OF THE FLUORO-ACETIC ACID.

GRUPPO LETETIT S. P. A. (FORMERLY KNOWN AS LEPESTIT S. P. A. -GRUPPO PER LA RICERCA SCIENTIFICA E LA PRODUZIONE CHIMICA FARMACEUTICA) OF 8, VIA ROBERTO LEPESTIT, MILAN, ITALY.

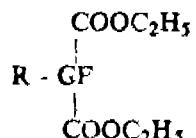
Application No. 117261 filed August 13, 1968.

Convention date filed August 14, 1967 (37197/67) U. K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for preparing the ethyl ester of a derivative of the fluoro-acetic acid of the formula R-CHF-COOCH₂H₅ wherein R is a member of the class consisting of aryl, dibenzofuranyl and a radical of the formula shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein R' is selected from lower alkyl and lower alkoxy, the term "lower" having the significance of "with 1-8 carbon atoms", which comprises reacting a compound of the formula



wherein R has the above significance, with an equimolecular amount of an alkali metal hydroxide in ethanol at room temperature.

CLASS 32F₂b. 118967

PROCESS FOR PREPARING 1-(2-AMINO-4-QUINAZOLINYL) UREAS.

PFIZER INC., FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHAS. PFIZER; CO., INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 118967 filed December 11, 1968.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for preparing 1-(2-amino-4-quinazolinyl) ureas of the formula IA of the accompanying drawings wherein R₃ is H or methyl or ethyl group; R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and are alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms ; or R₁ and R₂ and the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a piperazine of the formula III where Y is hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy, and the acid addition salts thereof ; characterised by reacting a 4-aminoquinazoline of the formula II A wherein R₁ and R₂ are as defined above, with the proviso that R₁ and R₂ are not hydrogen or do not contain hydroxyl groups, with an isocyanate of the formula R₃NCO, wherein R₃ is as defined above or with ammonium, potassium or sodium cyanate in the presence of a mineral acid, and, if desired, forming the acid addition salt.

CLASS 32F₃d 120067METHOD OF PRODUCING NOVEL ANALOGS OF PROSTAGLAND IN E₁(PGE₁), F₁ (PGF₁α and PGF₁β), A₁ (PGA₁). THE UPJOHN COMPANY. OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 120067 filed February 26, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for producing a compound of the formula XII shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein m is one to 6 and p is zero to 7; wherein R₁₃ is hydrogen or alkyl of one to 4 carbon atoms, inclusive or a pharmacologically acceptable cation; wherein Z is ethylene substituted by one or 2 fluoro, methyl, or ethyl or by one alkyl of 3 or 4 carbon atoms; and wherein indicates attachment of the group to the ring in alpha or beta configuration, which comprises dehydrating with acid a compound of the formula X shown in the drawings, wherein m, p, Z, R₁₃ and are as defined above.

CLASS 32F₁ + F₂b. 121694

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1-CARBA-MOYL-3-AROYLPYRROLIDINES

A. H. ROBINS COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF 1407 CUMMINGS DRIVE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23220, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 121694 filed June 7, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

A process for the preparation of 1-carbamoyl-3- aroylpyrrolidines having the formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein ; R¹ and R² are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower cycloalkyl and aryl, and R₃ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen having an atomic weight less than 80 and trifluoromethyl, which comprises the steps of; (1) reacting a 1-benzyl-3-cyanopyrrolidine with an arylmagnesiumhalide in a dry ether reaction medium; (2) reacting the 1-benzyl-3- aroylpvrrolidine obtained in step (1) with cyanogen bromide ; (3) hydrolyzing the 1-cyano-3- aroylpvrrolidine from step (2) using dilute hydrochloric acid to a 1-carbamoyl-3- aroylpvrrolidine ; (4) hydrolyzing the 1-carbamoyl-3- aroylpvrrolidine from step (3) using concentrated hydrochloric acid to a 3- aroylpvrrolidine; and (5) reacting the 3- aroylpvrrolidine from step (4) with a reactant selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl isocyanates, aryl isocyanates, N-lower cycloalkyl N- arylcarbamoyl halides, N, N-di-lower-alkylcarbamoyl halides and N, N-diarylcarbamoyl halides

CLASS 32F₁, F₂b and 55E₄.

122040

PROCESS FOR PREPARING N- DIARYL-PYRIDYL- METHYL- IMIDAZOLES AND THEIR SALTS.

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, FORMERLY FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 122040 filed June 28, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim.

Process for the production of N-(diaryl-pyridyl-methyl)- imidazoles of Formula I of the accompanying drawing wherein R, R¹ and R² represent hydrogen and alkyl radical with 1-4 carbon atoms. X stands for alkyl groups as well as for electronegative substituents, n is an integer from 0 to 2, n having the same or different meaning in the two benzene rings, as well as their salts with physiologically compatible acids, characterised in that diaryl-pyridyl-carbinols of the formula II of the accompanying drawings in which X stands for alkyl groups and for electro-negative substituents, and n is an integer from 0 to 2, n having different meanings in the two benzene rings, are reacted in an inert organic solvent such as herein described with a reagent suitable for the chlorination of tertiary alcohols such as herein described and, after removal of the acid liberated in the process such as herein described, reacted with at least the stoichiometrically required amount of an imidazole of the formula V in which, R, R¹ and R² stand for hydrogen and for lower alkyl radicals, having 1-4 carbon atoms.

CLASS 32F₁ and 32F_{2b}. 122747

PROCESS FOR PREPARING BENZOTHIAZINE DIOXIDES.

PFIZER INC., FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 122747 filed August 13, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A process for preparing a compound of the formula I of the accompanying drawings and the basic salts thereof with pharmacologically acceptable cations, wherein L is -0 when M is -C-R

and L is -C-R when M is -0, Z

Z

X and Y are each a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, nitro, alkyl and alkoxy having from one to five carbon atoms and trifluoromethyl; R is a member selected from the group consisting of 1-piperidino, -N(CH₃)R₂, and NH₂R₂ wherein R₁ is alkyl having from one to twelve carbon atoms or phenylalkyl having up to three carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, and R₂ is chosen from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl having from one to eight carbon atoms, alkenyl having up to six carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having up to eight carbon atoms phenylalkyl having up to three carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, nitrophenyl, naphthyl, phenyl, pyridyl, 3-methyl-2-pyridyl, 4-methyl-2-pyridyl, 5-methyl-2-pyridyl, 6-methyl-2-pyridyl, 4,6-dimethyl-2-pyridyl, 5-chloro-2-pyridyl, 5-bromo-2-pyridyl, 5-nitro-2-pyridyl, 3-hydroxy-2-pyridyl, 5-carbamido-2-pyripyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 2-pyrimidyl, 4,5-dimethyl-2-pyrimidyl, 4-pyrimidyl, 5-methyl-3-pyridazinyl, 6-methoxy-3-pyridazinyl, 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolonyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-methyl-2-thiazolyl, 4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl, 4-phenyl-2-thiazolyl, 5-bromo-2-thiazolyl, 3-isothiazolyl, 2-benzothiazolyl, 6-methyl-2-benzothiazolyl, 4-chloro-2-benzothiazolyl, 6-bromo-2-benzothiazolyl, 5-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiazolyl, 6-phenyl-1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 7-indazolyl and mono and di-substituted phenyl wherein each substituent is halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy and thioalkoxy having up to three carbon atoms, alkyl having up to four carbon atoms, trifluoromethyl, acetyl, dimethylsulfamyl, methylsulfinyl or methylsulfonyl, piperidino; R₃ is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, alkyl having from one to six carbon atoms, alkenyl having up to four carbon atoms and phenylalkyl having up to three carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety; and Z is oxygen or sulfur, characterized by reacting a compound of the formula II wherein E is -0 when G is H and E is H when G is -0, and R₃, X and Y

| H | H

are as defined above is reacted with an isocyanate of the formula R₂NCZ, wherein Z is oxygen or sulfur and R₂ is as defined above and/or if desired, converting the resulting compound into its salt by methods as herein described.

CLASS 32F₁ and F_{2b} 123081

PROCESS FOR PREPARING 3H-1, 4-BENZODIAZEPINES

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Application No. 123081 filed September 9, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A process for the production of a 3H-1, 4-benzodiazepine of the formula II shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, wherein R is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, loweralkyl of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, inclusive, lower-alkenyl of 3 to 4 carbon atoms, inclusive, benzyl, -CH₂-COOH and -(CH₂)₂-COOH and the esters thereof derived from an alkanol of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, and a radical shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings in which n is 2 or 3 and R₃ and R₄ are lower-alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, inclusive, or R₃ and R₄ together are alkylene of 4 to 5 carbon atoms, inclusive; wherein R₁ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, methyl, halogen, nitro, cyano and -CF₃; and wherein R₂ is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and halogen, which comprises condensing a thiolactam of the formula I shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, wherein R₁ and R₂ are defined as above, with an oxyamino compound of the formula H₂N-OR, wherein R is defined as above, in an organic solvent to obtain the 3H-1, 4-benzodiazepine of formula II above.

CLASS 32F₁+F_{2b} and 55E 123158

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF

CYCLOALKANO-QUINOLONE DERIVATIVES
BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH, OF MAN-NHEIM-WALDHOF, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANYApplication No. 123158 filed September, 15, 1969
Convention date filed July 21, 1969 (36601/69) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

Process for the preparation of cycloalkanoquinolone derivatives of the general formula I shown in the accompanying drawings, in which one of the symbols R₁ and R₂ represents a hydrogen atom or a halogen atom or a nitro, amino or hydroxyl group or an acylamino, acyloxy, alkoxy or aryloxy radical, while the other one, together with R₃, forms an aliphatic bridge containing 2-6 carbon atoms, X is a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl or alkenyl radical and Y is a hydroxyl or amino group or a lower alkoxy radical; and the pharmacologically compatible salts thereof, wherein a cycloalkanobenzene derivative of the general formula II shown in the drawings in which R₁, R₂, R₃ and X have the same meanings as above and Y is an alkoxy radical or amino group, is cyclized by methods such as herein described whereafter, if desired, the product obtained is saponified, esterified, transesterified or amidated in any desired sequence and/or the substituent R₁ and/or R₂ is introduced or a chemically changed by methods such as

herein described and/or when X is a hydrogen atom, the product is to is N-alkylated and/or when Y is a hydroxyl group or R₁ and/or R₂ is an amino group, the product is converted into a pharmacologically compatible salt by reaction with a base or acid, respectively.

CLASS 32F₃d 127850
PROCESS FOR PRODUCING NOVEL ANALOGS OF PROSTAGLANDIN F (PGF₁α AND PGF₁β)

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, OF 301 HENRIETTA STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Application No. 127850 filed August 3, 1970.
 Division of Application No. 120067 filed February 26, 1969

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim

A process for producing a compound of the formula XI shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein m is one to 6 and p is zero to 7, wherein R₁₃ is hydrogen or alkyl of one to 4 carbon atoms, inclusive or a pharmacologically acceptable cation; wherein Z is ethylene substituted by one or 2 fluoro, methyl, or ethyl, or by one alkyl of 3 or 4 carbon atoms; and wherein Z indicates attachment of the group to the ring in alpha or beta configuration, which comprises reacting a carbonyl reducing agent such as herein described with a compound of the formula X shown in the drawings, wherein M, p, Z, R₁₃ and Z are as defined above.

CLASS 32C 129305
PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PERUVOSIDE

MERCK PATENT GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, OF DARMSTADT, FRANKFURTER STRASSE 250, WEST GERMANY

Application No. 129305 filed November 19, 1970.
 Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims—No drawings

An improved process for producing peruvoside by the fermentation of peruvoside-containing vegetable matter and the solvent extraction of the glycosides from the fermentation product and chromatographic separation of the peruboside from the extracted glycosides which comprises employing as the starting material for the fermentation process a non-degreased fatty vegetable source wherein said vegetable source contains more than 5% fat of the peruvoside.

CLASS 39B and 70B 131909

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE ELECTROLYTIC PREPARATION OF LITHIUM HYDROXIDE

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-I, INDIA

Application No. 131909 filed June 29, 1971.
 Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A process for the production of lithium hydroxide which consists in the electrolysis of an aqueous solution of lithium chloride (200 to 500 g/l) in a cylindrical cell with conical bottom characterised in that the cell in which the electrolysis is carried out is provided with cylindrical lead dioxide anode at the centre separated from a nickel plated perforated steel cathode by asbestos diaphragm fixed along the surface facing the anode.

CLASS 148L 132034
PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSIONS

VEB FILMFABRIK WOLFEN FOTOCHEMISCHE WERK BERLIN, OF 9 FRIEDRICHSHAGENER STRASSE, 117 BERLIN-KOPENICK EASTERN GERMANY

Application No. 132034 filed July 8, 1971
 Convention date filed December 4, 1970 (57629/70)
 U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings

Process for the production of photographic, silver-rich, gelatine containing emulsion by producing silver halide emulsion from silver nitrate by conventional flocculation, redispersing the flocculated emulsion in gelatine solution and chemical maturing of the obtained emulsion in which the process is characterized by adding tetrachloro-auroic acid, ammonium or potassium thiocyanate as well as sodium thiosulphate or sodium tetrathioanate to the dispersed emulsion containing 3 to 30 grams of silver per gram of gelatine, before the step of chemical maturing.

Class 154G and H. 132595
IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO A METHOD AND DEVICE FOR THE PRINTING OF A WEB OR A RECTANGULAR SHEET OF MATERIAL

STOCK AMSTERDAM N. V. OF 198, SPORTLAAN AMSTERLVEEN, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 132595 filed August 20, 1971

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

An apparatus for printing a design on a web or like surface by means of one or more rotary screen stencils, at least a part of the design having a repeat greater than the circumference of the stencil concerned, characterised by having at least one thin-walled cylindrical stencil (A), provided with an internal squeegee for supply of printing dye and with a printing screen surface together with at least one impermeable area parallel to the center line of the stencil, and means for lifting and/or lowering the squeegee of the aforementioned stencil, periodically in a synchronised manner when the impermeable area passes by the squeegee, for selectively printing or not with the stencil concerned.

CLASS 101B₄ and 127F. 132661

TURBODRILL

KUNGURSKY MASHINOSTROITELNY ZAVOD,
OF KUNGUR PERMSKOJ OBLASTI, ULITSA
PROSVESCHENIYA, 11, USSR.

Application No. 132661 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

21 Claims

A turbodrill for drilling wells comprising; a casing with stators whose vanes form guide passages for the flow of the flushing fluid; rotors, whose vanes are directed contrary to said stator vanes, so that each said rotor together with corresponding said stator forms a turbine stage and is capable of rotating relative to said stator under the effect of the flushing fluid; a shaft installed in the casing on a rolling contact bearing; said shaft and stator being capable of rotating relative to each other; a mechanism for reducing the rotation speed of a bit-mounting element of said turbodrill characterised in that said mechanism being a friction speed reducer consisting of inner and outer wheels, carriers with rolling elements located between said inner and outer wheels and being acted upon by the contact force of friction roll during rotation of said rotors, said inner wheels being constituted by or connected to said rotors while the outer wheels are constituted by or connected to said stators.

CLASS 68E₁ and 69D. 132663

CUT-IN-RELAY FOR USE IN TRAIN LIGHTING SYSTEMS

BENI LIMITED, OF 1, CROOKED LANE,
CALCUTTA-1, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Application No. 132663 filed August 25, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A cut-in-relay adapted for use in wagons comprising a power source consisting of a generator and a battery connected to a load, a load resistance adapted to be connected to said load through said cut-in-relay when the voltage from the generator exceeds the prescribed voltage, said cut-in-relay comprising a relay having a normally closed contact, said load resistance connected across said contact, a potential divider connected across said power source, an amplifier connected to said potential divider through a Zener diode, said amplifier connected to the coil of said relay.

CLASS 5A and B. 132849

GARDEN TILLER

AMULYA MOHAN DHAR, A/7, MANICKTALA
ESTATE "A", V.I.P. ROAD, C.I.T. SCHEME
NO. VII-M, CALCUTTA-54, INDIA

Application No. 132849 filed September 9, 1971,
357GI/73

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A garden tiller, which tills the soil by the pedalling action as well as the body weight of the pedaller, comprises in combination a frame structure mounted on three wheels such as a pair of driving wheels with axle and a steering wheel, a pair of lever arms 36 forked at their front free ends which hold rotatively a pair of pedals by means of pins and the fixed back ends of the said arms are rotatively engaged being telescoped to the fulcrum ends projecting at both the sides of the frame structure by means of a pair of short tubes which are integrally fitted across the extreme back ends of the said lever arms, a pair of cranks having a common shaft 18 and equipped with a pair of connecting links 42 which connect the cranks to the said lever arms, a pair of fly wheels equipped with a spindle 20, connected to the frame a colter equipped with shank with adjusting means, a steering means and a seat of the pedaller.

CLASS 94G, 132C and 141D. 132929

METHOD FOR PREPARING NICKELIFEROUS LATERITE ORE MIXTURES FOR REDUCTION ROASTING

SHERITT GORDON MINES LIMITED, AT 25
KING STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO,
CANADA

Application No. 132929 filed September 16 1971.

Convention date filed October 1, 1970 (094534/70)
U. K.Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A method of treating moist, unground nickeliferous limonite and serpentine ore particles to provide a stream of roaster feed having a substantially unchanging predetermined iron analysis by weight which comprises; providing a mixture of said limonite and serpentine particles in varying proportions, said particles ranging in size from greater than 65 mesh to less than 325 mesh; drying the ore mixture; continuously dividing the dried ore mixture into first and second fractions, said first fraction consisting of particles larger than a predetermined size within the range of 65 and 325 mesh and predominantly consisting of particles containing less than about 31.9% by weight iron and said second fraction consisting of particles no larger than the predetermined size and predominantly consisting of particles containing more than about 40% by weight iron and continuously combining the two fractions the same proportions to achieve a blend having a substantially unchanging predetermined iron analysis.

CLASS 205G and K. 133072

A BEAD WIRE FOR A PNEUMATIC TYRE AND METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TYRES INCLUDING SUCH WIRE.

DUNLOP HOLDINGS LIMITED FORMERLY
KNOWN AS THE DUNLOP COMPANY LIMITED

OF DUNLOP HOUSE, RYDER STREET,
ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S. W. 1., ENGLAND.

Application No. 133072 filed October 1, 1971.

Convention date filed October 3, 1970 (47095/70)
U. K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims—No drawings

A bead wire for a pneumatic tyre having a flexible impervious coating of a high molecular weight paraffinic wax having a softening point of at least 80 °C.

CLASS 179 A. 133104

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FORMING
A CONTAINER CLOSURE.**

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC. OF 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10020, A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, ONE OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133104 filed October 4, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims

A method of simultaneously securing a closure flange and a tag ring element to a container wall in a single punch press operation comprising the steps of supporting a closure flange including a cylindrical neck having an upper unthreaded portion and a lower internally threaded portion surrounded by a polygonal base, positioning an annular tag ring element in vertically spaced concentric relationship above said closure flange, placing an imperforate container wall between said closure flange and said tag ring element, vertically displacing said tag ring element and said closure flange toward each other, perforating a concentric opening in said container wall and permanently securing said closure flange and said tag ring element about said container wall opening.

CLASS 107G. 133178

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING EXHAUST GASES FROM INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

KNUD JENSEN, OF HVIDAGER 16, D. K.
2620 ALBERTSLUND, DENMARK.

Application No. 133178 filed October 8, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A method for purifying the exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine to lower the nitrogen

oxide, hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide contents thereto, said method comprising the steps of (1) catalytically reducing the nitrogen oxides in a catalytic reactor by the carbon monoxide in said exhaust gases in the presence of a copper catalyst selected from the group consisting of copper-chromite and copper oxide on silica immediately after said exhaust gas has been discharged from an exhaust outlet of a combustion chamber of said engine, (2) injecting air into said exhaust gas immediately after said catalytic reduction whereby an oxidizing gas mixture is obtained, and (3) non-catalytically oxidizing said exhaust gas in a non-catalytic reactor immediately after said exhaust gas leaves said catalytic reactor whereby said exhaust gas undergoes spontaneous oxidation without application of supplemental ignition means.

CLASS 35C. 133179

METHOD OF PRODUCTION OF CELLULAR CONCRETE.

CENTRALNY OSRODEK BADAWCZO-ROZWOJOWY PRZENYSLU BETONOW "CEBET",
OF MARYWILSKA 42B, WARSZAWA 98,
POLAND.

Application No. 133179 filed October 8, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims No drawings.—

Method of production of cellular concrete, which consists in that the entire quantity of a binding agent such as herein described together with a part, minimum 15 percent, of an aggregate such as herein described having its moisture content sufficient for the preliminary hydration of the binding agent is ground down jointly to such a degree of fineness that after adding rest, maximum 85 percent, of aggregate also ground if sand is used a particle size is obtained in which the ratio of the specific surfaces, after Bleine scale, of the binding agent, ground down jointly with the part of the aggregate, to the rest of the aggregate amounts to 2 to 3 in the case of using sand as aggregate said sand having minimum specific surface of 1700 sq. cm./g, or 1.2 to 1.5 in case of using fly-ash of natural grain composition, or 1.2 to 3 in case of using a mixture of fly-ash with sand, whereafter, the obtained mixture is used for production of cellular concrete by known methods.

CLASS 107G and K. 133203

A SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING INLET AND EXHAUST VALVES OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

ROBERT BOSCH GMBH, OF POSTFACH 50,
7 STUTTGART 1, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 133203 filed October 11, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims

A system for controlling inlet and exhaust valves of an internal combustion engine comprising a working piston adapted to act at least indirectly on the valve stem of each valve in the opening direction of the valve against the force of a closure spring for intermittently opening the valve, a solenoid valve for intermittently controlling the supply of fluid under pressure from a substantially continuously available source for operating the working piston, adjusting means for varying the working capacity of the fluid from said source whereby to vary the valve lift, and a thermostatic control element for controlling said adjusting means in dependence upon the engine temperature, so that the opening lift of the inlet valve is smaller when the engine is cold than when the engine is hot.

CLASS 32F₁, 32F_{2b}, 55E₂ and 55E₄ 133247

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 1,
3-AMINOALCOHOL ESTERS AND THEIR
SALTS.

RICHTER GEDEON VEGYESZETI GYAR R. T.,
OF 21 GYOMROI UT, BUDAPEST X, HUNGARY

Application No. 133247 filed October 15, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office,
Calcutta.

15 Claims.

A process for the preparation of new 1, 3-aminoalcohol-benzoates of the general formula (I) shown in the accompanying drawings and their salts of the general formula (II) shown in the drawings, wherein R₁, R₂, and R₃ may be the same or different, and each represents hydrogen, straight-chained or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl group, R₄ is hydrogen, straight-chained or branched lower alkyl, alkenyl or benzyl group, Z is oxygen or methylene group, Y is a mineral or organic acid residue, X₁, X₂ and X₃ may be the same or different and each represents hydrogen, halogen, alkoxy, phenoxy, lower alkyl or trifluoromethyl group, or two of them may form together a methylenedioxy group, with the proviso that (1) if the benzoyl group in the compounds of the general formulae (I) and (II) is monosubstituted and X₂ represents a hydrogen atom in the para position, and R₁ and R₂ represent methyl group, or R₁ is methyl or isopropyl group, while R₂ is hydrogen and Z is methylene, R₃ may only stand for a straight-chained or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl group, or (2) if the benzoyl group in the compounds of the general formulae (I) and (II) is monosubstituted, X₂ represents an ethoxy, primary n-butoxy or primary isobutoxy group in the para position and R₁ and R₂ represent methyl group, R₃ may only stand for a straight-chained or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl group, or (3) if the benzoyl group in the compounds of the general formulae (I) and (II) is monosubstituted, X₂ represents a primary n-butoxy group, R₁ and R₂ represents hydrogen

and Z is methylene, R₃ may only stand for a straight-chained or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl group, or (4) if the benzoyl group in the compounds of the general formulae (I) and (II) is disubstituted, R₁ and R₂ are hydrogen and (a) X₂ represents a fluorine atom in the para position and X₁ represents an iodine atom in the meta position, or (b) X₂ represents a chlorine atom in the para position, X₁ represents a chlorine atom in the meta position and Z represents oxygen atom, R₃ may only stand for a straight-chained or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl group, or (5) if the benzoyl group in the compounds of the general formulae (I) and (II) is trisubstituted in the 3', 4', 5' position, X₁, X₂ and X₃ represent methoxy group and (a) R₁ and R₂ represent hydrogen, or (b) R₁ represents ethyl group, R₂ represents ethyl or phenyl group and Z is a methylene group, R₃ may only stand for a straight-chained or branched alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl or phenyl group, in which an aminalcohol of the general formula (III) shown in the drawings, wherein R₁, R₂, R₃, and Z, have the same meanings as stated above, is reacted with a reactive derivative preferably with the halide, ester or anhydride of a carboxylic acid of the general formula (IV) shown in the drawings, wherein X₁, X₂ and X₃ have the same meanings as stated above, preferably with the corresponding halides, esters or anhydrides, and if desired, the thus-obtained compounds of the general formula (I) are converted in a known manner such as herein defined to their acid addition salts or quaternary salts, or if desired, the thus-obtained salts of the general formula (II) are converted in a known manner such as herein defined to the corresponding free bases of the general formula (I), which in turn are converted in a known manner such as herein defined to other acid addition salts or quaternary onium compounds, if desired.

CLASS 39M. 133423

PROCESS FOR EXTRACTION OF PHOSPHORUS
COMPOUNDS.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, OF 101
SOUTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
60606, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133423 filed October 30, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office,
Calcutta.

10 Claims

A process for obtaining soluble phosphate and industrially usable gypsum from apatite-containing ores which comprises introducing said ore into the first end of a slowly rotating substantially horizontally mounted drum, introducing into the second end of said drum a 2·3-3 normal aqueous solution of a mineral acid whose calcium salt is water soluble, moving said ore and said solution each toward the respective opposite end of said drum, removing from said first end spent acid containing dissolved phosphates and fine particle-size solids, separating the

former from the latter, removing from said second end moist coarse particles, feeding said coarse particles into the first end of a second slowly rotating substantially horizontally mounted drum, together with a new supply of said acid, said supply having a normality between about 3 and about 7.5, moving said coarse particles and said supply through said drum to its second end, removing said supply and said coarse particles and separating the one from the other, washing said coarse particles with water, adding the wash water from said washing step to the separated fine particles removed from said first end of said first drum, separating the fine particles from said wash water, washing said fine particles with water, adding said fine particles wash water to the coarse particle wash water, the thus further diluted solution constituting the said 2.3-5N aqueous mineral acid supplied to said second end of said first drum.

CLASS 90H 133457

**APPARATUS FOR THE MANUFACTURE
OF BANGLES**

SOMENDRA NATH GUPTA, C-344, MAHA-NAGAR, LUCKNOW-6, INDIA

Application No. 133457 filed November 3, 1971.

Addition to No. 125247.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta,

5 Claims—No drawings.

Improvement in or modification of the apparatus disclosed in patent application No. 125247 wherein for only firing the decorated bangles or straightening the same, the means employed for pressing the ends of the bangles are dispensed with and the temperature and the duration of stay of the articles while causing the conveyor to travel through different zones is adjusted to suit the type of decoration desired, a blower being provided in the furnace itself to draw the air from the cooling zone and to supply said air for combustion to the firing zone.

CLASS 68D. 133513.

ELECTROMAGNETIC RELAYS

JOSEPH LUCAS (INDUSTRIES) LIMITED, OF GREAT KING STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 19, ENGLAND

Application No. 133513 filed November 6, 1971.

Convention date filed November 6, 1971 (53372/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

An electromagnetic relay, comprising a first body part, an electromagnetic actuator within the first body part a second body part sealingly attached to the first body part, electrical contact means on the second body part actuatable by the actuating means and a plurality of terminals for the contact means sealingly extending through the second body part, the second body part comprising a layer of resiliently deformable insulating material and a layer of relatively rigid insulating material, at least some of the

terminals having a pair of flange portions between which the said layers are urged into mutual engagement.

CLASS 170B and 189 133709

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO DENTIFRICE COMPOSITION.

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, OF 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Application No. 133709 filed November 23, 1971

Convention date filed November 27, 1970 (56579/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims—No drawings.

A dentifrice composition comprising an effective amount of a monofluorophosphate and a polishing material of finely divided alpha alumina trihydrate the particles of which have an average size of about 2.5 to 11.5 microns.

CLASS 189. 133720
DENTIFRICE

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY, OF 300 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Application No. 133720 filed November 24, 1971

Convention date filed November 27, 1970 (56577/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

9 Claims—No drawings

A method for manufacturing a dentifrice containing gas bubbles which comprises making a gas-free or substantially gas-free viscous, extrudible paste or gel dentifrice comprising a dentifrice polishing agent, a dentifrice gelling agent and a liquid vehicle, and mixing with such dentifrice bubbles of gas of a size in the range of 0.1 to 4 millimetres diameter of an equivalent sphere so that there are from 2 to 100 such bubbles per cubic centimeter of dentifrice, said gas being not completely soluble in said dentifrice, the dentifrice being of a viscosity sufficient to maintain the bubbles suspended therein.

CLASS 34A. 133782

PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURE OF SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND FIBRES PRODUCED THEREBY

SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ N. V., OF 30, CAREL VAN BYLAANDTLAAN, THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

Application No. 133782 filed November 29, 1971. Convention date filed November 30, 1970 (56801/70) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta

16 Claims.

A process for the manufacture of synthetic fibres, which comprises profiling a web of a molecularly orientable organic polymer by impressing into a surface thereof a plurality of longitudinally extending grooves disposed in close but spaced apart relationship, stretching the profiled web to effect orientation thereof and subjecting the stretched web to a fibrillation treatment, said grooves being formed by casting a sheetlike mass of a molecularly orientable organic polymer at a temperature above its crystalline melting point on to a plain roll or endless belt of a profiling unit also comprising a profiling element, the profiling element being a roller or endless belt and having a plurality of closely spaced, parallel, surface ridges each having inwardly directed sides leading to peaks which are rounded off to a small radius, the sheet-like mass contacting the plain roller or endless belt at such distance from the nip formed by the profiling element and the plain roller endless belt that cooling of the melt to a temperature below its crystalline melting point, takes place before passage through the nip.

CLASS 33D. 133799

APPARATUS FOR REMOVING PARTS CAST IN SAND MOULDS.

SOCIETE DES FOUNDRERIES DE PONT-A-MOUSSON, 91, AVENUE DE LA LIBERATION, 54 NANCY, FRANCE.

Application No. 133799 filed November 30, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

An apparatus for removing castings from foundry moulds constituted by masses of sand without a chassis travelling one after the other in a given direction in at least one moulding line the apparatus being of the type which comprises for the moulding line an overhead conveyor, wherein the overhead conveyor is provided with suspending hooks each of which cooperates in turn with a guide element and with a cast of appendix of a casting to be removed from each mould so as to penetrate the corresponding mass of sand, hook said appendix, extract the casting from the mass of sand and discharge it.

CLASS 1 E and 40F 133984

CONTINUOUS PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF MODIFIED STARCH DISPERSIONS

NATIONAL STARCH AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION AT 750 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133984 filed December 17, 1971
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

a pH of 8 or higher at a temperature of at least 100°C with a motionally cationogenic reagent such as herein described to introduce cationic substituent groups into the starch said substituent groups being selected from the group consisting of primary amine secondary amine, tertiary amine, quaternary ammonium, pseudourea, phosphonium, sulfonium, cyclic amino and cyclic amino groups wherein the concentration of starch in the aqueous reaction medium is from about 1 to 15% by weight, based on the weight of aqueous reaction medium.

CLASS 32 B and 56 B

134135

PROCESS FOR THE SEPARATION OF CONJUGATED DIOLEFINS FROM MIXTURE CONTAINING THEM

SANAM PROGTTI S.P.A. 16 OF CORSO VENEZIA, MILAN ITALY

Application No. 134135 filed December 30, 1971
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rule 1972) Patent Office Calcutta.

10 Claims

A process for the recovery by extraction and /or extractive distillation of one or more conjugated diolefins from mixture which includes the same, characterized in that use is made as an agent of extraction and/or of extractive distillation, of a mixture of solvents, which mixture includes morpholine and at least one of acetonitrile, fursulfur aniline dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, N-methyl pyrrolidone, β-methoxypropionitrile, oxygenated derivatives of morpholine and water.

CLASS 32 F₁

134164

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEW HERBICIDAL N-(1-ALKEN-1YL) AMINO-TRIAZINE COMPOUNDS

MONSANTO COMPANY 800 NORTH LINDBERGH BOULEVARD, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63166, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 134164 filed January 3, 1972
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office Calcutta.

1 Claim

A process for preparing compounds of the formula shown in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings wherein z is chloro, alkoxy or alkylthio having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms; R¹ is alkyl or a koxalkyl having a maximum of 8 carbon atoms; R¹² is alkyl having a maximum of 8 carbon atoms; R³ is 1-cyloocten-1-yl of 5 to 7 carbon atoms, a lower alkyl or lower alkoxy substituted 1-cycloalken-1-yl group or a group of the formula shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, where R⁴ is an alkyl of a maximum of 2 carbon atoms; and R⁵ is alkyl of a maximum of 4 carbon atoms; provided that when R³ is other than a 1-cycloalken-1-yl group, Z is other than alkoxy; R¹ is alkyl and the alkyl group represented by R¹ and R² each have maximum of 4 carbon atoms, and further provided that when

A process for preparing an aqueous dispersions of a modified starch which comprises continuously and simultaneously gelatinizing as herein described and reacting a starch in an aqueous reaction medium having

R_3 is a 1-cycloalken-1-yl-group, the sum of the carbon atoms in R^1 and R^2 must be at least 4, which comprises reacting substantially equimolar amounts of an N-alkyl-N-alkyl-N-alkylideneamine of the formula shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings or of the formula $R_2 N=R_6$ wherein R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are as above defined and R_6 is a cycloalkylidene group, with cyanuric chloride in an inert organic solvent at an initial temperature in the range of -25°C to 30°C and final conditions of 80°-100° to form a 2, 6-dichloro-4-[N-alkyl-N-(1-alken-1-yl)-amino]-s-triazine of the formula shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings, wherein R^2 and R^3 are as above described; reacting the latter with an alkylamine of the formula $R^1 NH_2$, wherein R^1 is as above described, at a temperature in the range of 10°C to 45°C to form 2-alkylamino-4-[N-alkyl-N-(1-alken-1-yl)-amino]-6-chloro-s-triazine of the formula shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings, wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are as above described, and when Z is alkoxy or alkylthio the said 2-alkylamino-4-[N-alkyl-N-(1-alken-1-yl)-amino]-6-chloro-s-triazine is further reacted with a compound of the formula,

M-Z¹

where] M is an alkali metal cation and Z¹ is alkoxy or alkylthio at a temperature in the range of 60°C to 100°C.

CLASS 72B

134250

A SLURRY EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITION OF MATTER AND A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUCH COMPOSITION.

ICI AUSTRALIA LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND LIMITED) OF 1 NICHOLSON STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 134250 filed January 11, 1972
Convention date filed January 11, 1971 (PA 3673/71) Australia

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims—No drawings

A slurry explosive composition of matter comprising at least one oxygen releasing salt; water; at least one fuel, and at least one non-crosslinked biopolymeric material as hereinbefore defined.

CLASS 154A

134295

A METHOD OF REMOVING FROM A SURFACE A LAYER OF LIGHT-SYNSITISED POLY(VINYL ALCOHOL) CONTAINING MATERIAL WHICH HAS BECOME INSOLUBILISED.

HOWSON-ALGRAPHY LIMITED OF MURRAY ROAD, ORPINGTON, KENT ENGLAND.

Application No. 134295 filed January 17, 1972.
Convention date filed January 25, 1971 (3122/71)
U. K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims—No drawings

A method of removing from a surface a layer of light-sensitised poly-(vinyl alcohol)-containing mater-

ial which has become insolubilised, said surface being, for example, a surface of a printing plate, a part of plant or equipment, or a printing screen contaminated with the material, which method comprises treating the layer on the surface with a liquid comprising an aqueous solution containing periodate ions and thereafter subjecting the layer to pressure and friction by rubbing to remove the same from the surface.

CLASS 90B and J.

135102

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR MAKING CLASSWARE BY A PRESS AND BLOW TECHNIQUE

EMHART CORPORATION, OF 950 COTTAGE GROVE ROAD, BLOOMFIELD, STATE OF CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 135102 filed March 29, 1972

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

8 Claims

A parison mold construction for the manufacture of glassware by a press and blow technique including an upright body mold defining an open top cavity for determining the body shape of the parison and a neck mold defining an opening for determining the diameter and finish of the parison at its mouth and for supporting the parison, and being characterized by an intermediate mold also defining an opening, the body mold being open at the top to receive a gob of molten glass and being movable relative to the other molds while carrying the gob into engagement with the intermediate mold and with its top opening in registry with the bottom of the intermediate mold opening the body mold also being vertically movable relative to the other molds to leave a formed parison supported in the neck mold, and the intermediate mold comprising a plurality of sections which are movable into engagement with each other and with the bottom of the neck mold to define its opening which is in registry with and matches the neck mold opening at its top and which at its bottom also matches the top opening of the body mold, whereby when a pressing plunger is thrust through the neck and intermediate molds into the body mold cavity, molten glass is displaced from the body mold to fill the neck and intermediate mold openings around the plunger.

CLASS 85Q.

135200

COOLERS FOR ROTARY KILNS

F.L. SMIDTH & CO. A/S, OF 77 VIGERSLEV ALLE, DK-2500 COPENHAUGEN VALBY, DENMARK.

Application No. 135200 filed April 7, 1972.
Convention date filed April 8, 1971 (9077/71)
U. K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A rotary kiln equipped with cooler tubes arranged in planetary fashion around the outlet end of the kiln and rotating with it to receive and cool the product

from the kiln by air flowing through the tubes in countercurrent to the product, each cooler tube being connected to the kiln by a junction piece which at one end registers with an opening in the kiln and at the other end is secured to the cooler tube proper, in which part at least of the lining of each junction piece is monolithic.

CLASS 72 B 135512

SLURRY EXPLOSIVE COMPOSITIONS COMPRISED A GAS BLOWING AGENT AND METHODS OF MANUFACTURING SUCH EXPLOSIVES.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILIBNAK, LONDON, S. W. 1, ENGLAND,

Application No 70/1972 filed April 28, 1972.
Convention date filed May 3, 1971 (12735/71)
U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office Calcutta.

21 Claims-No drawings

A slurry explosive composition comprising at least one inorganic oxygen-supplying salt, a solvent for the inorganic oxygen-supplying salt a thickener for the solution of the said salt in the said solvent a fuel, and, as, density control agent, an aerating system comprising (1) a nitrogen compound of the group having the general formula (a) R-NH-X, (b) R₁-N-NH₂ or (c) R-N-NH₂ wherein X is a hydroxy or amino group ; R is hydrogen or an alkyl or α group ; and R₁ is an alkylsulphonyl, arylsulphonyl, amido, substituted amido, thioamido, substituted thioamido, acyl or benzoyl group ; or a hydrochloride, sulphate, nitrate or perchlorate salt of a compound of the said group, and (2) an oxidising agent reactable with said nitrogen compound to produce gas.

CLASS 83 A₁ 135513

PROCESS FOR PREPARING PROTEINACEOUS PRODUCT.

HAROLD ABRAHAM HOFFMAN, OF 105 BAYECELL ROAD, NEW ROCHELE STATE OF NEWYORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No 1394/1972 filed September 13, 1972

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office Calcutta

17 Claims-No drawings

A method of preparing a proteinaceous product in which chunks of hard, compacted, substantially fused vegetable proteinaceous material such as here in described are leached with a carbohydrate solvent for a time in accordance with the mean size of the chunks to hydrate the chunks and dissolve at least some of the soluble constituents and thereafter the chunks are dried.

CLASS 126D 135514

AN ELECTRONIC PHASE SEQUENCE INDICATOR

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
I.I.T.P.O. MADRAS-36, INDIA.**

Application No. 1020/1972 filed July 29, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch

3 Claims

An electronic phase sequence indicator for determining the sequence of phases of three phase electrical system, characterised in that it comprises a first squarer circuit connected to pulser circuit, the said first squarer circuit when activated by connecting thereto one of the said phases, being adapted to produce a first pulse which at negative going zero activates the pulser circuit to produce a second pulse; a squarer circuit which when activated by connecting another of the said phases thereto, is adapted to produce a third pulse ; an AND-gate circuit connected to the output sides of said pulser and second squarer circuits, and a rectifier circuit to which to the third phase is connectable for supplying d.c. power to all the said circuits, the said AND-gate circuit being adapted to produce a fourth pulse, only when there is a coincidence between the second and third pulses, to indicate that the phase connected to the first squarer circuit leads the phase connected to the second squarer circuit the width of said fourth pulse being equal to the coincidence period.

CLASS 126C 135515

**AN ELECTRONIC POWER FACTOR METER.
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
I.I.T. P.O., MADRAS-36 INDIA**

Application No. 1021/72 filed July 29, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings
(Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Madras, Branch.

12 CLAIMS

An electronic power factor meter, for measuring the power factor with respect to a given voltage and current characterised in that it comprises a squarer circuit, a filter circuit an amplifier circuit and a phase shifter circuit connected together said squarer circuit being adapted to generate a high quality square wave from the sinusoidal wave of the said given voltage the filter circuit being adapted to produce a sinusoidal wave of constant amplitude from the output of said squarer circuit, the said amplifier circuit being adapted to produce the required voltage amplification of the out-put from the filter circuit and the said phase shifter circuit being adapted to shift the output voltage of the amplifier circuit 90 electrical degrees out of phase with the said given voltage ; a negative going zero crossing detector circuit and a pulser circuit connected to each other, for enabling said current to be fed to the said detector circuit to obtain, from the pulser circuit, a sampling pulse at the negative going zero of the said current a sampler circuit for receiving the output of the phase shifter circuit and the output, of the pulser circuit, said sampler circuit being adapted to sample the voltage output from the phase shifter circuit at the instant the sampling pulse is produced by the pulser circuit ; and hold circuit connected to the sampler circuit, said hold circuit being adapted to hold the voltage sampled by the sampler circuit and provide a continuous d.c. output, the value of the voltage of said output at any instant

being linearly proportional to the power factor with respect to the said given voltage and current.

CLASS 4A₁ and 127B . 135516

DEVICE FOR DYNAMIC BALANCING OF ROTATORS.

G. M. LITVINOVICH, ULITSA GORKOGO, 43, KV. 50, MOSCOW, USSR. L. N. ZHAVORONKOV, ZHUKOVSKY MOSKOVSKOI OBLASTI, ULITSA SEROVA, 14, KV. 33, USSR, N. A. STEBELEV, ULITSA PILOTA NESTEROVA, 9, KV. 29, MOSCOW, USSR, K. B. GUZOV, ULITSA ARBAT, 11, KV. 6, MOSCOW, USSR, AND I. N. TYAGAEV, RAMENSKOE MOSKOVSKOI OBLASTI, ULITSA MIKHALEVICHA, 1, KV. 51, USSR.

Application No. 800/1972 filed July 7, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A device for dynamic balancing of rotors comprising a body in the form of a ring secured on the side surface of the rotor and rotating together with it in the course of balancing; a disc with a test weight installed on said body with a provision for peripheral movement around it; an independent drive which rotates said disc with the test weight relative to said body.

CLASS 40 B. 135517

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AN AMMOXIDATION CATALYST.

KNAPSACK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF KNA-PSACK NEAR KOLN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Application No. 238/72 filed May, 18, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims—No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of a powdery catalyst comprising a mixture of oxides of iron, bismuth, molybdenum and phosphorus on a silicic acid carrier, by modifying a preformed bismuth-phosphorus molybdate/silicic acid catalyst with iron, which comprises homogeneously impregnating the preformed powdery bismuth phosphorus molybdate-silicic acid-catalyst with an aqueous solution of an iron salt, which preferably is iron III nitrate, the solution being used in a quantity by volume corresponding substantially to 1-2.5 times the volume of pores (determined earlier) of the bismuth-phosphorus molybdate/silicic acid catalyst; slowly drying the resulting moist, iron containing catalyst at temperatures substantially between 120 and 250°C while decomposing the iron salt to iron oxide, and sintering the dried catalyst at temperatures substantially between 600 and 700°C.

CLASS 85 J and Q. 135518

ROTARY KILN.

F. L. SMIDTH & CO., A/S., OF 77 VIGERS-LEV ALLE, COPENHAGEN-VALBY, DENMARK

Application No. 1433/1972 filed September 16, 1972. Convention date filed September 20, 1971 (43766/71), U. K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A rotary kiln having a number of cooler tubes mounted in planetary fashion around the outlet end of the kiln, with an inlet end of each tube connected to the kiln by a communicating chute in which combination the communicating chute is connected substantially tangentially to the cooler tube and to the inlet end wall of the cooler tube which is formed as a conical surface concave to the interior of the tube, with its apex at or near the junction point of the communicating chute and the cooler tube and is mounted in such manner that it advances incoming material in the cooler tube, away from the opening in the communicating chute.

CLASS 8. 135519.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO FIRE OVERHEAT WARNING SYSTEMS AND THE LIKE.

SOUTHERN ELECTRONICS (BANGALORE) PRIVATE LIMITED, 7 KUMARA PARK EAST, BANGALORE, MYSORE STATE, INDIA.

Application No. 510/1972 filed June 12, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

5 Claims.

An improved device for use as a fire/overheat warning system characterised in that it comprises a plurality of positive temperature coefficient thermistors connected in series to form a series limb of heat sensors; a d.c. source for supplying power to said series limb; at least one electronic or electro-mechanical switch capable of sensing the voltage across the said series limb, such that when the temperature (to which any one of said thermistors is subjected) rises to or above a given limit, the corresponding voltage across the said limb is sufficient to actuate the switch, the said switch, when actuated, being adapted to energise means of perceptible indication and a relay contactor system.

CLASS 200 C and D. 135520

AN APPARATUS FOR LIFTING WATER OPERATED BY A RAM GOING DOWN A CLOSED CYLINDER.

SIDDHESHWAR SEN, No. 8 SHALA MARG, RAIPUR CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, RAIPUR, MADHYA PRADESH.

Application No. 99/1972 filed May 2, 1972. Addition to No. 130224.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2. Claims.

A water lifting device comprising a cylindrical vessel having an inlet pipe of suitable length with an one way valve and a delivery pipe at the bottom, a sucking and a pressing unit consisting of a ram with a rubber sheathing closely and slidably fitting in the cylinder, means for applying extra weight on the ram and a pipe fitted with an air tight tap for passage of water through the ram and a delivery pipe characterized by an air tight cock fitted to the said delivery pipe at the ground level and a pipe of required length fitted at the opening at the base of the cylinder.

CLASS 32 F_{3c} 135521.

ISOLATION OF TWO NOVEL ANTIFUNGAL COMPOUNDS FROM SEEDS OF THE PLANT, CASSIA TORA, LINN.

DR. INDU BHUSAN CHATTERJEE AND TAPAN KUMAR ACHARYA, 35, BALLYGUNGE CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA-19, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 25/1972 filed April 24, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4. Claims.

A process for the isolation of two novel antifungal compounds, herein named as Cassiacin I, and Cassiacin II of the formulae shown in Figs. I and II respectively, of the accompanying drawings from the seeds of the plant, *Cassia Tora* Linn. Which comprises treating the said ground seeds, with water followed by extraction with polar or nonpolar solvents singly or conjointly, to obtain a solvent extract, evaporating the solvents under suction from the solvent extract, leaving a residue and finally separating the residue by thin layer chromatography or column chromatography.

CLASS 32 F_{2b}, 135522.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF PENICILLIN ESTERS.

BEECHAM GROUP LIMITED, OF BEECHAM HOUSE, GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

Application No. 364/1972 filed May 30, 1972.

Convention date filed June 9, 1971. (19604/71)
U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3. Claims.

A process for the preparation of 6[D]-(—)α-aminophenylacetamido] penicillanic acid phthalide ester of formula (I) shown in the accompanying drawings and acid addition salts thereof:—which process comprises reacting 6-aminopenicillanic acid phthalide ester of a silyl derivative thereof with a reactive N-acylating derivative of the (—) isomer of a compound of formula (II), shown in the drawings,

wherein X is an amino group, a protected amino group or a group which is convertible to an amino group, removing the silyl group if present by hydrolysis or alcoholysis, and, if X is not an amino group, converting it in a manner such as herein described to such a group under acid or neutral conditions.

CLASS 33D.

135523

PERMANENT MOLD RISER.

AMSTED INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED,
OF 3700 PRUDENTIAL PLAZA, CHICAGO
ILLINOIS 60611 UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

Application No. 1560/1972 filed October 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4. Claims.

In a method of forming a riser insulator in a riser opening of a graphite mold having a top surface and a downwardly facing surface defining a casting cavity communicating with the opening the steps of; heating the mold to a certain temperature; permitting the mold to cool in air until the downwardly facing surface is at a second certain temperature and the top surface is at a temperature lower than the second temperature; closing the riser opening with a core baker positioned in the mold cavity; filling the riser opening to a predetermined height with a mixture of sand and thermosetting resin; and after a predetermined period of time, dumping the loose sand-resin mixture from the opening and leaving in the riser opening an insulator liner having a wall diminishing in thickness from the downwardly facing surface toward the top surface of the mold.

Class 20B and 146C.

135524

TEACHING MACHINE PREFERABLY FOR STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

MOSKOVSKY GOSUDARSTVENNY PEDAGOGICHESKY INSTITUT INOSTRANNYKH YAZYKOV IMENI MORISA TOREZA OF METROSTOEVSKAYA ULITSA, 38, MOSCOW USSR.

Application No. 551/1972 filed June 15, 1972

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3. Claims.

A teaching machine preferably for teaching foreign languages, comprising: —a task setting unit intended to present in the machine a program of sequence algorithmic exercises which contains a memory for storing the codes of answers to the questions as stated in the program of algorithmic exercises and a program-panel for holding a program-carrier; —an answer unit using committing means to feed the machine with answers to the questions as stated in the program of algorithmic exercises and having its input connected to the memory —an estimation unit determining whether the introduced answer is correct and having one of its inputs connected to the task setting unit and the other input connected

to the answer unit; —an advice/prompt unit providing the student, in case the latter has given an incorrect answer, with the correct one or with respective reference data for every question as stated in the program of algorithmic exercises —a decoder using indicating means to show the locations of correct answers on the program-carrier; a control unit serving to prepare the machine for operation and to preset the required mode of operation and ensuring that the system starts dealing with the task of the subsequent exercise in case the student has given correct answers to the questions of every exercises or ensuring that it addresses the advice/prompt unit in case the answer is incorrect, one output of the control unit being connected to the task setting unit, the second output being connected to the advice prompt unit, the input being connected to the estimation unit.

CLASS 131C.

135525.

SEISMIC ENERGY GENERATING APPARATUS.
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY, OF 1000 SOUTH PINE STREET PONCA CITY, OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 802/1972 filed July 7, 1972

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A seismic energy generating apparatus for transmitting a force to an earth surface, said apparatus comprising a base member having an upper side, a lower side, and an outer periphery; a skirt member constructed of a flexible material and connected to the lower side of the base member, said skirt member encompassing a portion of the lower side of the base member and forming therewith a plenum chamber which opens downwardly; and an air source for supplying pressurized air to the plenum chamber between said base member and the earth surface, said apparatus being characterized by the provision of displacement means connected to the base member, said displacement means being operable to move the base member in a generally vertical direction to transmit a force to the earth surface via the air between the base member and the earth surface.

CLASS 49F.

135526.

A COOKING APPLIANCE.

MR. GIRISH MOHAN KAMRA, OF B-3 GREATER KAILASH, NEW DELHI-48. INDIA.

Application No. 1468/1972 filed September 20, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

A cooking appliance for baking food articles prepared from adough comprising an outer chamber having a door, a heat source disposed or adapted to be disposed within said outer chamber, characterized by a support member or support housing rotatably held within said outer chamber and having sidewalls which are inclined with respect to the hori-

zontal axis, said support member having an operating knob extending beyond said chamber.

CLASS 179A and E.

135527

CONTAINER CLOSURE CONSTRUCTION.
AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING Co., INC., OF 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020 U. S. A.

Application No. 1572/Cal./73 filed July 6, 1973.

Division of Application No. 133104 filed 4th October, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rules 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A tag ring element for reinforcing a container wall opening surrounded by an upwardly drawn neck, said tag ring element providing identifying tag and closure seal affixing means and comprising a flat annular blank having an innermost free edge surrounding a circular central opening and terminating in an outermost free edge, at least one cyclet formed in said blank adjacent said free edge, said central opening having a diameter less than the diameter of said container wall opening neck wherein an inner portion of said annular blank is adapted to be drawn upwardly into a cylindrical neck closely overlying said container wall opening neck.

CLASS 179A and E.

135528

CONTAINER CLOSURE CONSTRUCTION.
AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO., INC., OF 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10020, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2383/Cal/73. filed October 27, 1973.

Division of application No. 133104 filed October 4, 1971.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A closure container wall combination comprising a closure flange having an upstanding cylindrical neck surrounded by a circumferentially enlarged polygonal base, a container wall overlying said flange base and formed with an opening surrounding said flange neck, an annular tag ring element having an upstanding neck surrounding said flange neck and formed with a circumferentially enlarged polygonal base overlying said container wall, said polygonal flange base and said polygonal tag ring element base being aligned corner for corner and means formed in said tag ring element base for affixing a wire strand thereto.

CLASS 92E.

135529.

FLOUR MILL
CENTRAL OVERSEAS CORPORATION, AT 3-80 31ST STREET, PANAMA CITY, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

Application No. 164/1972 filed May 10, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

23 Claims.

A flour milling apparatus comprising an enclosed building having at least two floors, means for introducing unground wheat to the interior of said building, a plurality of roller mills disposed on one floor in a substantially circular path, a plurality of sifters disposed on the other of said floors in a substantially circular path so as to be connectable to at least some of said plurality of roller mills, a plurality of purifiers arranged in a substantially circular path so as to be connectable to at least some of said plurality of roller mills and sifters, means disposed within the circle formed by said circular paths for removing the finished flours from the interior of said building, and means interconnecting said roller mills, sifters, purifiers and removing means to enable the finished flour processed within the building to be conveyed toward said removing means disposed in the inner-portion of the circle formed by said circular paths.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS.

(1)

An opposition has been entered by BASF Indian Limited to the grant of a patent on application No. 131812 made by E.I.du Pont de Nemours and Company.

(2)

An opposition has been entered by Knorr-Bremse G.M.b.H. to the grant of a patent on application No. 133226 made by Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the under-noted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy :

95775. 96513. 97453. 97575. 97580. 97615. 97635.
97662. 97708. 97711. 97735. 97746. 97747. 97748.
97753. 97781. 97840. 97842. 97864. 97972. 97987.
98006. 98079. 98563. 98920. 98926. 99012. 99043.
99055. 99057. 99079. 99083. 99114. 99118. 99152.
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99944. 99970. 100100. 100258. 100655. 102035
102346. 106464. 106465.

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99063. 99211. 99647. 100544. 100561. 100583. 100647.
100664. 100665. 100708. 100709. 100716. 100720.
100730. 100751. 100793. 100798. 100849. 101022.
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Amendment Proceedings under Section 57.

(1)

The amendments proposed by Polymer Corporation Limited in respect of Patent application No. 128922 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 18th August 1973 have been allowed.

(2)

The amendments proposed by Tollemache composting Systems Limited in respect of Pat. appln. No. 132945 as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of the Gazette of India dated the 18th August 1973, have been allowed.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are the dates of the patents.

No.	Title of the invention.
115522 (19-4-68)	Process for the production of dyestuffs and fibrous materials or polymeric fibres coloured therewith.
115530 (27-4-67)	A process for preparing antibacterial composition.
115533 (20-4-68)	The process and plant for the recovery of nickel from the effluent solution out of nickel plating.
115537 (22-4-68)	A process relating to the production of fungal pectinolytic enzyme concentrate and its application in fruit processing.
115538 (22-4-68)	A process for preferential removal of ammonium nitrate from solid mixture.
115554 (22-4-68)	Process for the preparation of mercapto compounds.
115571 (23-4-68)	Process of producing solid soaps.
115582 (24-4-68)	Process for the recovery of nitrogen oxides.
115583 (24-4-68)	Treatment of color-degradable sour hydrocarbon distillates.
115596. (25-4-68)	Process for the concentration of the solid content of aqueous suspensions containing clay minerals.
115618 (26-4-68)	Process for the manufacture of 1, 4-dihalogen anthraquinones and intermediates obtained therein.
115619 (25-7-67)	A process for the production of azodicarbonamide.

No.	Title of the invention	No.	Title of the invention
115643 (5-5-67)	A process for the manufacture of polyoxyalkylene derivatives of propargyl alcohol and the use of these compounds for restraining the corrosion ferrous metals in acid pickling baths.	115876 (6-3-68)	Improved separation of dust from waste gases in cement manufacturing plant.
115658 (1-5-67)	Process for separating acetonitrile from an L. B.—monoolefinically unsaturated nitrile in solution.	115892 (14-5-68)	Flavouring compositions and a process of flavouring food stuffs therewith.
115663 (30-4-68)	Manufacture of fertilizers.	115895 (14-5-68)	New water-soluble disazo dyestuffs and process for their manufacture.
115687 (30-4-68)	Process for preparing polyolefins.	115924 (15-5-68)	New water-soluble monoazo dyestuffs and process for their manufacture.
115706 (2-5-68)	Polymerization of olefins.	115933 (13-2-68)	Method and apparatus for refining grit.
115709 (2-5-68)	Production of pyrazolyl-triazolyl coumarins, a method for brightening textile materials therewith and the materials so brightened.	115935 (15-5-68)	Process and apparatus for separating fat and water from biological tissues by cooking.
115710 (2-5-68)	Process for producing spheroidal graphite cast iron.	115936 (15-5-68)	Dyes of the 2-halogen-4-nitro-2-acylamino-4-dialkylamino-1, bunion 1-azobenzenes series and a process for their production.
115716 (3-5-68)	Improvements in or relating to manufacture of terpenyl ester.	115940 (15-5-68)	Process for the preparation of powdered extracts from vegetable materials.
115733 (14-2-68)	L-Glycollide, process for preparing same and polymers obtained from said L-glycollide.	115973 (18-5-68)	Process for the production of ferrovanadium directly from slag obtained from vanadium-containing pig iron.
115741 (4-5-68)	Process for the manufacture of 1-bromo-4-acylaminanthraquinones.	115982 (20-5-68)	Improvements in and relating to water-bearing explosives and process for preparing same.
115751 (16-5-67)	Improvements in the manufacture of stabilizers for polyvinyl chloride compositions.	116017 (21-5-68)	Process for the separation of mixtures of acetylene and vinyl acetate and purified acetylene so obtained.
115776 (13-6-67)	Vapor phase separation of straight chain hydrocarbons.	116021 (8-6-67)	A process for the preparation of polysiloxane elastomers.
115800 (7-5-68)	Process for the production of urea.	116023 (21-5-68)	A catalytic chemical process effected in the presence of a particulate solid catalyst, and apparatus for carrying out the process.
115804 (8-5-68)	Process for the manufacture of pigment preparation of azo-dyestuffs.	116080 (25-5-68)	Process for preparing a resinous composition adapted for use for insecticidal, fungicidal or pesticidal purposes.
115815 (8-5-68)	Improved polymers from essentially water-insoluble unsaturated liquid monomers and process for preparing same.	RENEWAL FEES PAID	
115819 (8-5-68)	Process for the preparation of phosphoric acid.	65317.	65327.
115821 (8-5-68)	2, 4, 6-trisubstituted-S-triazine, process for preparing the same and herbicidal compositions containing such triazines.	65992.	66010.
115829 (9-5-68)	Process for alkylating aromatic hydrocarbon.	66144.	66188.
115837 (9-5-68)	Production of fungal glucoamylase.	66701.	66701.
115850 (12-5-67)	Polymerisation of ethylene.	66816.	67583.
115851 (12-5-67)	A process for the preparation of pigment compositions.	69112.	69707.
115854 (10-5-68)	A process for the production of azo dyes.	69901.	69912.
115855 (10-5-68)	Process for making a thermostable crystalline form of a bis-triazinylamino stilbene optical brightener.	70053.	70053.
115870 (16-5-67)	Method of making adhesive compositions.	70054.	70055.
		70056.	70057.
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RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS.

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 105372 granted to Arulanandasami Joseph Stephen for an invention relating to "A circuit breaker or switch." The patent ceased on the 20th May, 1970 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 9th September, 1972.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32, in duplicate, with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagdish Bose road, Calcutta-700017, on or before the 8th February, 1974 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate, setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 121684 granted to Indian Oxygen Limited for an invention relating to "Method and apparatus for cutting non-metallic workpieces." The patent ceased on the 6th June, 1973 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the

prescribed time and the cessation of the Patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 10th November, 1973.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32, in duplicate, with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, 214, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Calcutta-700017 on or before the 8th February, 1974 under Rule 60 of the Patents Rules, 1972. A written statement, in triplicate setting out the nature of the opponent's interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

(3)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 112457 dated the 22nd September, 1967 made by Suresh Ratilal Nanavati on the 31st July 1972 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 26th August 1972 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(4)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 112458 dated the 22nd September 1967 made by Suresh Ratilal Nanavati on the 31st July 1972 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 26th August 1972 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

NIL

COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A SECOND PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

Design Nos. 133841, 133386, 131238, 134081
Class—1.

Design Nos. 133606 Class -3.

COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A THIRD PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS.

Design Nos. 135014, 134606, 133901, 131238
and 120434 Class—1

S. VEDARAMAN
Controller General of Patents, Designs and
Trade Marks.